History Explorer Pack A

Q1 Describe what this advertisement is selling? GARROULD'S Q2 Women shown in the photographs worked for tram companies. What do you think their roles and responsibilities would have been? Q3 Look at the Robertson article. Women could only drive trams in Scotland. How were women seen to be more or less reliable tram workers? What do you think the reasons were for this? Q4 To what extent do you think the 'Quite at Home with Soap' article is typical of attitudes towards women in England at this time? Q5 How might changes in the working roles of women have contributed towards a change in attitude and the women over 30 getting the right to vote in 1918? Why did it take so long for women to get the vote?

History Explorer Pack B

Q1 Look at the newspaper cuttings and archive oral history documents. What issues have been raised by passengers and tram conductresses?

and the second s
TRAM CONDUCTORS' HAT-PINS. Sir,—It would undoubtedly be interesting to know the position of the Birminghem Corporation in the event of one of the many train plassengers they serry being blinded by projecting hat-pins owned by their laidy conductors. Today in a covided train on the Bristol Road route two of these dashity creatures had four inches of cold steel stoking out of their bounets, and many people who have to strap-famp have an acrous time within the ladies in question brush past them collecting fares.—Yours, etc., BODGER.
Q2 Look at the newspaper report describing the strike. What is the position of women? Why are they striking?
Q3 Discuss attitudes expressed towards women in the War Cabinet Committee Statement. Compare the Committee Statement with views expressed in Tramway World 1917 and Tramway Journal 1916. How far did attitudes change during WW1?
Q4 The War Cabinet Committee Statement claims that women were not as competent as men. How well evidenced is this claim?
Q5 How well recognised was the work of women during the work World War One?
The state of the s